AMENDMENTS

In the Claims:

1. (***Currently Amended***) A method for inhibiting T cell activation in a subject in need thereof, wherein the subject suffers from rheumatoid arthritis or allergy, comprising contacting the T cell with an agent which inhibits phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase in the T-cell, wherein contacting the T cell with the agent inhibits production of IL-2 by the T cell, thereby inhibiting T cell activation in the subject suffering from rheumatoid arthritis or allergy.

2. (***Canceled***)

3. (***Canceled***)

4. (***Canceled***)

5. (***Canceled***)

6. (***Canceled***)

7. (***Original***) The method of claim 1, further comprising contacting the T cell with a second agent which inhibits protein tyrosine phosphorylation in the T cell.

8. (***Original***) The method of claim 7, wherein the second agent is an inhibitor of a protein tyrosine kinase.

9. (***Original***) The method of claim 8, wherein the inhibitor of a protein tyrosine kinase is herbimycin A or a derivative or analogue thereof.

10. (***Withdrawn***) The method of claim 7, wherein the second agent is a tyrosine phosphatase or an activator of a tyrosine phosphatase.

11. (***Withdrawn***) The method of claim 10, wherein the tyrosine phosphatase is a cellular tyrosine phosphatase.

12. (***Withdrawn***) The method of claim 11, wherein the cellular tyrosine phosphatase is CD45 or Hcph.

13. (***Withdrawn***) The method of claim 12, wherein the second agent is a molecule which binds to and activates CD45.

14. (***Withdrawn***) The method of claim 13, wherein the second agent is an anti-CD45 antibody, or fragment thereof.

15-47. (***Canceled***)

48. (***New***) The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is not a wortmannin derivative or analog.

49. (***New***) The method of claim 1, wherein the agent inhibits IL-2 production in vitro by at least 50% when less than about 100 nM of said agent is applied to T cells that are stimulated by B7-1 or B7-2.